BX
9921
.S6

THE

CHRISTIAN WAY,

FOR

ADVANCED SCHOLARS IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS

AND

BIBLE CLASSES.

BY BENTON SMITH.

BOSTON:
UNIVERSALIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,
No. 37, Cornhill.
1868.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Chap. BX Copyright No. 7924

Shelf .S6

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

5556.a

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON

THE CHRISTIAN WAY,

FOR

ADVANCED SCHOLARS IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS

AND

BIBLE CLASSES.

BY BENTON SMITH.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COPYRIGHT No. 5556 a WASHINGTON D.C.

BOSTON:
UNIVERSALIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,
No. 37, CORNHILL.
1868.

BX9921
.S6

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by the

Universalist Publishing House,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

Stereotyped by C. J. Peters & Son,
5 Washington St., Boston.

PREFACE.

For some time there has been a call for another instruction-book for the higher classes in our Sunday Schools, and for Bible Classes. This book is an attempt to meet that demand. It will be found to have unity and close connection. All the answers are given in full, and yet the subjects are not exhausted, leaving opportunity for the true work of the teacher. Some might prefer a simple reference to the Scriptures for the answer, rather than this giving of the full answer in the book, that the student might be compelled to consult the Scriptures. Both modes have their advantages; but, after consulting many who have had much experience in Sunday-school instruction, it seemed preferable to adopt the mode here followed. May this little book become the way of many to Christian truth and life! B. S.

Boston, October, 1868.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

		PAGE.
I.	Preparation for Christ	7
II.	The Rich Lawyer	10
III.	Parable of the Sheep and Goats	13
IV.	Barnabas	16
V.	Stephen	18
VI.	Philip	20
VII.	The World-wide Charity of the Christian Church	24
VIII.	The Publicans	32
IX.	The Soldiers	36
X.	Corroborating Scriptures	39

PART II.

I.	The Gospel extended to the Gentiles	41
II.	Simeon	43
III.	The Mob at Nazareth	48
IV.	Greeks desire to see Jesus	52
V.	Christ at the Well of Jacob	56
VI.	The Inhospitable Samaritans	59
VII.	Miracles worked by Christ for those who were not of the Jewish Nation	62

PAGE.
VIII. The Syrophœnician Woman 64
IX. The Leaven..... 66
X. The Marriage of the King's Son..... 67
XI. The Laborers in the Vineyard..... 68
XII. The Great Supper..... 70
XIII. The Rich Man and Lazarus..... 71
XIV. The Laborers in the Vineyard..... 73

PART III.

I. Nicodemus 75
II. Preparation of the Apostles for the Holy Spirit. 82
III. The Walk to Emmaus 85
IV. The Conversation before the Ascension..... 90
V. The Day of Pentecost..... 92
VI. The Gospel carried to all Nations 100

PART IV.

I. The Preaching at Antioch in Pisidia 106
II. The Founding of the Churches in Iconium, Derbe, and Lystra..... 111
III. Introduction of Christianity into Europe..... 114
IV. Christian Labor in Thessalonica and Berea..... 117
V. St. Paul in Athens..... 120
VI. The Planting of the Church in Corinth..... 123
VII. The Founding of the Church in Ephesus..... 126

PART I.

LESSON I.

PREPARATION FOR CHRIST.

Who was the father of John the Baptist?

Ans. Zacharias. LUKE i. 5.

Who was the mother of John the Baptist?

Ans. Elisabeth. LUKE i. 5.

What did the angel foretell concerning John?

Ans. He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink; and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost. LUKE i. 15.

Where did John commence his ministry?

Ans. He came into all the country about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. LUKE iii. 3.

What did he say respecting the salvation of God?

Ans. All flesh shall see the salvation of God. LUKE iii. 6.

What was the burden of his preaching?

Ans. Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. LUKE iii. 4.

When the people asked him what they should do to prepare for their Lord, what was his answer?

Ans. He answereth and saith unto them, He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. LUKE iii. 11.

Why was giving clothing to the naked, and food to the hungry, a preparation for the coming of Christ?

Ans. Because, when Christ should come, he would teach the love of God for all men; and they must love men, to be ready to receive and enjoy his great truth.

Who will rejoice to hear that God loves the children of men?

Ans. Those who really love them.

Who will be unable to take interest in that truth, and will see no beauty in it?

Ans. Those who have no love for fellow-men.

How can we become one with God?

Ans. By loving those he loves.

Is it enough to feel kindly towards men?

Ans. It is not. We must perform acts of goodness to them.

How great, according to John the Baptist, must be those deeds of goodness that we may be prepared for Christ?

Ans. Even to giving one half our clothing and food to those who have none. LUKE iii. 11.

Shall we be ready for Christ and his teaching unless we make this preparation?

Ans. We shall not.

Does Christ require the same preparation?

Ans. He does.

Mention some instances in which he makes the same requirement.

Ans. In the instance of the rich Lawyer, and in the parable of the Sheep and Goats.

LESSON II.

THE RICH LAWYER.

Who came to Jesus to inquire how he might have eternal life?

Ans. A certain lawyer. LUKE x. 25.

What were his wordly circumstances?

Ans. He had great possessions. MATT. xix. 22.

What had he done from his youth up?

Ans. He had kept all the commandments.

What did Jesus tell him he must do to be perfect?

Ans. Jesus said unto him: If thou wilt be perfect, go *and* sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven. MATT. xix. 21.

Did the young man make this preparation?

Ans. He did not.

What did he do?

Ans. When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful. MATT. xix. 22.

Did he become a disciple of Christ?

Ans. He did not.

Do we hear of him afterwards?

Ans. We do not.

What was the difficulty with this young man?

Ans. He was too selfish. His heart was not tender and warm and generous. He did not love his fellow-men sufficiently to make sacrifices for them; and, therefore, he was not prepared for the good news that God loves them.

What object had the Saviour in making that requirement of him?

Ans. To increase his love for fellow-beings, and so prepare his heart for the news of God's love of them.

To what nation did the young man belong?

Ans. To the Jewish nation.

Was he to confine sacrifices for others to his own countrymen?

Ans. He was not.

How does Christ teach him this?

Ans. By the parable of the Good Samaritan.

Did the Samaritan do good to one of another nation?

Ans. He did: to a Jew.

Did the Samaritan perform every office of mercy to the waylaid Jew?

Ans. He had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And on the morrow, when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him: and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee. LUKE x. 33–35.

What did Jesus charge the young man to do?

Ans. Go and do thou likewise. LUKE x. 37.

Was this a necessary preparation for Christ?

Ans. It was. He could not receive the truth Christ would teach, unless he made this preparation.

LESSON III.

PARABLE OF THE SHEEP AND GOATS.

What will Christ do when he sits upon the throne of his glory?

Ans. Before him shall be gathered all nations: and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats: And he shall set the sheep on his right hand but the goats on the left. MATT. xxv. 32, 33.

Why are the sheep placed upon the right hand, — the side of favor?

Ans. I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me. MATT. xxv. 35, 36.

What were they to inherit?

Ans. Inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. MATT. xxv. 34.

How extensive would this kingdom be?

Ans. That in the dispensation of the fulness of times he might gather together, in one, all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth; even in him: in whom also we have obtained an inheritance. EPH. i. 10, 11.

Why were those who had fed the hungry, clothed the naked, given drink to the thirsty, and visited the sick and the prisoner, prepared for this kingdom?

Ans. Because they truly loved their fellow-men, and would receive with gladness the truth that God loves them and will save them.

Where would they walk?

Ans. In the light respecting God and his providence, and they would see the world and man and heaven and Christ in that great light.

Why are the goats placed upon the left-hand side, — the side of disfavor?

Ans. For I was an hungred, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me not in: naked, and ye clothed me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not. MATT. xxv. 42, 43.

What preparation for Christ did John the Baptist require?

Ans. He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. LUKE iii. 11.

Had these on the left-hand side made this preparation for Christ?

Ans. They had not.

As they did not love men, could they enjoy the truth that God loves them, and enter the kingdom of heaven?

Ans. They could not.

Where would they walk?

Ans. In darkness respecting God and his providence.

Is this walking in darkness deplorable?

Ans. It is. The glory of God and Christ cannot be seen, and the beauty and glory of God's works and purposes are hidden.

What does the Saviour say of this darkness?

Ans. If thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness? MATT. vi. 23.

LESSON IV.

BARNABAS.

Tell me something of the charity of the early church.

Ans. Neither was there any among them that lacked, for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid *them* down at the apostles' feet: and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need. ACTS iv. 34, 35.

Who is named as a generous giver?

Ans. Barnabas. ACTS iv. 36.

How much did he give?

Ans. Having land, sold it, and brought the money, and laid it at the apostles' feet. ACTS iv. 37.

What did the young lawyer do when Christ required him to give all his possessions to the poor?

Ans. He went away sorrowful: for he had great possessions. MATT. xix. 22.

We hear no more of that young man. Do we hear of Barnabas again?

Ans. We do.

Who was the leader in the first missionary work of carrying good news of God to all nations?

Ans. As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away. ACTS. xiii. 2, 3.

What preparation required by John the Baptist, for Christ and the kingdom of heaven, had Barnabas made?

Ans. He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. LUKE iii. 11.

What was the effect of this noble preparation upon him?

Ans. It prepared him to receive with joy the kingdom that ruleth over all.

Upon which side was Barnabas, and where did he walk?

Ans. Upon the right-hand side; and he walked in the light of the love of God and Christ for all the nations and kindreds and families of the earth.

LESSON V.

STEPHEN.

How many persons were chosen to superintend the charity of the Jerusalem Church?

Ans. Seven. Acts vi. 5.

Who was placed at the head of these?

Ans. Stephen. Acts. vi. 5.

What was their duty?

Ans. To see that the widows and orphans of the believers did not suffer from want.

To what places did the disciples flee from the persecution against Stephen?

Ans. Now they which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose about Stephen, travelled as far as Phœnice, and Cyprus, and Antioch, preaching the word to none but unto the Jews only. Acts xi. 19.

What did the church at Antioch do?

Ans. As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barna-

bas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away. ACTS xiii. 2, 3.

To what work had Saul been called?

Ans. But the Lord said unto him, he is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles and kings, and the children of Israel. ACTS ix. 15.

To whom was Stephen good and kind?

Ans. To the widows and orphans.

What did his followers do at Antioch?

Ans. They sent Barnabas and Saul to tell the whole world of the love of God for all the nations and families of the earth.

How was Stephen enabled to enter into this truth and act consistently with it?

Ans. By making the preparation for the kingdom of heaven required by John the Baptist. LUKE iii. 11.

LESSON VI.

PHILIP.

Who was the second of the seven deacons?

Ans. Philip. Acts vi. 5.

What was the feeling of Jews and Samaritans towards each other?

Ans. One of great dislike.

Did they give a drink of water to one another?

Ans. Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him, How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans. John iv. 9.

Did they converse together if they could avoid doing so?

Ans. And upon this came his disciples, and marvelled that he talked with the woman. John iv. 27.

Who first preached to the Samaritans the good news of God's love for all men?

Ans. Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them. ACTS viii. 5.

How could Philip overcome his Jewish education and prejudices, and call Samaritans brethren in Christ?

Ans. He had given food and clothing to widows and orphans, making the preparation required by John the Baptist; and, when the kingdom of heaven came, his heart was ready to receive it with joy and gladness. LUKE iii. 11.

How were Gentiles regarded by the Jews?

Ans. They were despised by them.

What term of contempt did the Jews sometimes apply to Gentiles?

Ans. They called them "Gentile dogs."

When the Gentile woman sought the miracle-working power of Jesus for her daughter, in what humble terms did she plead for it?

Ans. And she answered and said unto him, Yes, Lord: yet the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs. MARK vii. 28.

Did this term "Gentile dogs," signify any thing worse than it would now signify if we should use it?

Ans. It did; for dogs were abhorred by Jews.

Who was the first Gentile convert to Christianity?

Ans. A man of Ethiopia, a eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the Ethiopians, who had the charge of all her treasure, and had come to Jerusalem for to worship. ACTS viii. 27.

Where did Philip meet him?

Ans. On the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza. ACTS viii. 26.

Who baptized him and gave him fellowship?

Ans. And they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him. ACTS viii. 38.

Did God love all men?

Ans. God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son. God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved. JOHN iii. 16, 17.

What preparation had Philip made to receive that truth?

Ans. As deacon, he had blessed the poor and suffering. He had made the preparation for it which was required by John the Baptist.

What followed this preparation?

Ans. He loved all men, — Jews and Samaritans.

Upon which side was he?

Ans. Upon the right-hand side, walking in the light of God.

How extensively shall this light prevail?

Ans. There was a man sent from God whose name was John. He was not that Light, but was sent to bear witness of that Light. That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world. JOHN i. 6, 8, 9; viii. 12.

LESSON VII.

THE WORLD-WIDE CHARITY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

What church sent the first missionaries to the whole world?

Ans. The church at Antioch. Acts xiii. 1, 2, 3.

Had this church been noted for its charity?

Ans. And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit that there should be great dearth throughout all the world. Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea. Which also they did, and sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul. Acts xi. 28, 29, 30.

Where did the missionaries of this church plant churches?

Ans. In different nations, among peoples who spoke different languages.

What language was used by the churches in the Holy Land.

Ans. The Hebrew language.

What language was used by the churches in Ephesus, Philippi, Thessalonica, Colosse, and Corinth?

Ans. The Greek language.

What language was used in Rome?

Ans. The Latin language.

Had the people of these different nations had much intercourse with one another?

Ans. They had not. Communication was difficult, uncertain, and costly.

Had the people of these different nations suspected that they were all members of one family?

Ans. They had not.

Who first taught them this truth?

Ans. The missionaries of the church at Antioch.

What was Paul's statement of it at Athens?

Ans. God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth. ACTS xvii. 26.

Mention one effectual means by which St. Paul made this truth a reality to the believers in the different nations?

Ans. By a great charity in which men of all nations and tongues united together.

What did St. Paul write to the Corinthian church respecting this great charity?

Ans. Now, concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. 1 COR. xvi. 1.

Who were the saints mentioned in this verse?

Ans. The poor believers in Judea.

Which churches did St. Paul assure the Romans had already made collections?

Ans. For it hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to make a certain contribution for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem. ROM. xv. 26.

What obligation to contribute to this charity did he urge upon the Roman church?

Ans. It hath pleased them verily; and their debtors they are. For, if the Gentiles have been made partakers of their spiritual things, their duty is also to minister unto them in carnal things. ROM. xv. 27.

How often were the members of the churches to contribute?

Ans. Upon the first *day* of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store. 1 COR. xvi. 2.

How much was each person to lay by each week?

Ans. As God hath prospered him. 1 COR. xvi. 2.

What argument did he present for generous giving?

Ans. But this I say, He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. 2 COR. ix. 6.

With what feeling were they to give?

Ans. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver. 2 COR. ix 7.

For how long a time did the members of the churches contribute?

Ans. For more than a year.

For as touching the ministering to the saints, it is superfluous for me to write to you: for I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I boast of you to them of Macedonia, that Achaia was ready a year ago. 2 COR. ix. 1, 2.

Who would carry this large charity of the different churches to Jerusalem?

Ans. Such persons as each church might appoint.

And when I come, whomsoever ye shall approve by your letters, them will I send to bring your liberality unto Jerusalem. 1 COR. xvi. 3.

Who accompanied St. Paul upon this blessed mission?

Ans. And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus; and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus. LUKE; ACTS xx. 4.

What shall we say of the action of this company of men of different nations and churches, uniting in love, and travelling together more than a thousand miles over sea and land, to carry the charity of all nations to a strange people?

Ans. That it is one of the most important and remarkable events in history.

At what place did they land in Palestine?

Ans. Cæsarea. ACTS xxi. 8.

In whose house were they entertained?

Ans. And the next day, we that were of Paul's company departed, and came upon Cesa-

rea; and we entered into the house of Philip the evangelist. ACTS xxi. 8.

Who was Philip?

Ans. *One* of the seven. ACTS xxi. 8.

What does he who was a deacon of the charity of the Jerusalem church now do?

Ans. He entertains men of different nations, who represent the whole world, in another and larger charity.

Before whose persecution did Philip flee?

Ans. Before the persecution of Saul.

How long before this meeting in his house did Philip flee before Saul's persecution?

Ans. About twenty-five years.

Whom did Philip now entertain in his house?

Ans. The very man before whom he fled for his life.

Who first carried the gospel — the good news — to the Samaritans?

Ans. Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them. ACTS viii. 5.

Who made and baptized the first convert from heathenism?

Ans. They both went down into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him. ACTS viii. 38.

What promise of Christ did Philip now see fulfilled?

Ans. And ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. ACTS i. 8.

Who stood by, and held the clothes of those who stoned Stephen?

Ans. The witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet whose name was Saul. ACTS vii. 58.

Did Philip know Stephen intimately?

Ans. He did. They had counselled together respecting the charity in their charge, and had visited the widows and orphans together in the discharge of their duties.

Was this a strange meeting?

Ans. It was. The persecutor of Philip had been over the world preaching the very doctrines for which he persecuted Philip and Stephen, and is now a guest in the house of him who first preached the good news to Samaritans and heathen.

Of whom would Paul talk with Philip?

Ans. Of Stephen, whose death Paul witnessed, and in which he participated.

Was Paul now expecting to suffer death for declaring the same doctrines for which he assisted in putting Stephen to death?

Ans. And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there: But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus to testify the gospel of the grace of God. ACTS xx. 22, 24.

LESSON VIII.

THE PUBLICANS.

Who, besides the people, were anxious to prepare for Christ and the kingdom of heaven, and be baptized by John?

Ans. The Publicans.

What question did they ask John?

Ans. Then came also publicans to be baptized, and said unto him, Master, what shall we do? LUKE iii. 12.

What was John's answer?

Ans. And he said unto them, Exact no more than that which is appointed you. LUKE iii. 13.

What was a publican?

Ans. A collector of taxes.

How were the taxes collected?

Ans. Men purchased them of the government for less than the amount of the taxes, and then they made a profit by collecting the whole tax.

Was the business of a publican considered an honorable one by the Jews?

Ans. It was not.

Why?

Ans. Because the taxes were imposed by their conquerors, the Romans.

On what ground did the Jews object to Roman taxes?

Ans. They answered him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man: how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free? JOHN viii. 33.

What question was discussed among the Jews?

Ans. What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cesar or not? MATT. xxii. 17.

Had the business of a publican great temptations and dangers to character?

Ans. It had.

What were they?

Ans. Publicans could gain no credit for goodness and uprightness by being good and upright; therefore there was little inducement for them to live good and pure lives.

Mention another danger.

Ans. In collecting the taxes, they could easily collect more than the amount assessed.

Mention still another danger.

Ans. In enforcing the collection of the taxes, they would see and create much poverty and distress, and become hard-hearted.

What publican is mentioned by St. Luke?

Ans. Zaccheus.

What is the first thing which Zaccheus tells the Saviour?

Ans. And Zaccheus stood, and said unto the Lord; Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor. LUKE xix. 8.

Was this the preparation for Christ, required by John the Baptist?

Ans. He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. LUKE iii. 11.

What other thing did he assure the Saviour that he had done?

Ans. And if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold. LUKE xix. 8.

Was this the preparation required of the publicans by John the Baptist?

Ans. Then came also publicans to be bap-

tized, and said unto him, Master what shall we do? And he said unto them, Exact no more than that which is appointed you. LUKE iii. 12, 13.

What great effort did Zaccheus make to see Jesus?

Ans. He sought to see Jesus who he was: and could not for the press, because he was little of stature. And he ran before, and climbed up into a sycamore tree to see him; for he was to pass that *way*. LUKE xix. 3, 4.

Was Zaccheus prepared for Christ?

Ans. He was.

Where did Jesus abide when in Jericho?

Ans. And when Jesus came to the place, he looked up, and saw him, and said unto him, Zaccheus, make haste, and come down; for to day I must abide at thy house. LUKE xix. 5.

How did Zaccheus receive Jesus?

Ans. And he made haste, and came down, and received him joyfully. LUKE xix. 6.

What did Jesus say as he entered his house?

Ans. And Jesus said unto him, This day is salvation come to this house. xix. 9.

LESSON IX.

THE SOLDIERS.

Who came to be baptized by John after the Publicans had come?

Ans. The soldiers.

What question did they ask?

Ans. And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? LUKE iii. 14.

What was John's reply?

Ans. And he said unto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse *any* falsely; and be content with your wages. LUKE iii. 14.

Mention a soldier who was converted to Christianity?

Ans. Cornelius, a centurion of the band called the Italian band. ACTS x. 1.

What was a centurion?

Ans. The commander of one hundred Roman soldiers.

For what virtues was he noted?

Ans. A devout man, and one that feared God with all his house, which gave much alms to the people, and prayed to God always. A just man, and one that feareth God, and of good report among all the nation of the Jews. ACTS x. 2, x. 22.

What is it to be devout?

Ans. To be inwardly and outwardly devoted to God.

What is it to be just?

Ans. To be upright and faithful in all our relations to our fellow-men.

Did Cornelius make the preparation for Christ and the kingdom of heaven required by John the Baptist?

Ans. He gave much alms to the people. ACTS x. 2.

By being a just man, what other requirement of John had he fulfilled?

Ans. And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do? And he said unto them, Do violence to no man, neither accuse *any* falsely; and be content with your wages. LUKE iii. 14.

Did Cornelius become a believer?

Ans. Can any man forbid water, that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we? And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord. ACTS x. 47, 48.

LESSON X.

CORROBORATING SCRIPTURES.

Is John the Apostle in harmony with John the Baptist and Christ, respecting the preparation requisite to enter the kingdom of heaven?

Ans. He is.

Mention a scripture in which this harmony is prominent.

Ans. If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? 1 JOHN iv. 20.

Can the love of God find a dwelling-place in any man who does not love his fellow-men?

Ans. But whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? 1 JOHN iii. 17.

What transpires if men love one another?

Ans. If we love one another, God dwelleth

in us, and his love is perfected in us. 1 JOHN iv. 12.

Is faith profitable without this grace of charity?

Ans. What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? Can faith save him? If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? JAMES ii. 14–16.

Can any one, in our day or at any time, know God and his providence, unless he loves his fellow-men, and is generous in doing them good?

Ans. He can not.

What, then, is our duty?

Ans. To repent of all hardness of heart, and turn to the practice of benevolence.

What will follow?

Ans. We shall become one with God and Christ, and be ready for the glorious kingdom that ruleth over all.

PART II.

LESSON I.

THE GOSPEL EXTENDED TO THE GENTILES.

Who were the Gentiles?

Ans. The heathen portion of the human race.

Relate a prophecy respecting them.

Ans. And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek: and his rest shall be glorious. ISA. xi. 10.

Mention one more prophecy.

Ans. And the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. Then thou shalt see and flow together, and thy heart shall fear, and be enlarged; because the abun-

dance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. ISA. lx. 3, 5.

Are there many other similar prophecies respecting the Gentile world?

Ans. There are. The prophetical books especially repeat this truth frequently.

What did the angel announce to the shepherds at the birth of Christ?

Ans. And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. LUKE ii. 10, 11.

What song did the heavenly host sing after the announcement of the angel?

Ans. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. LUKE ii. 13, 14.

LESSON II.

SIMEON.

What priest officiated in the temple when the parents of Jesus presented him there to the Lord?

Ans. Simeon. LUKE ii. 25.

What was his character?

Ans. And, behold, there was a man in Jerusalem whose name was Simeon, and the same man was just and devout. LUKE ii. 25.

What is it to be just?

Ans. To be upright and faithful in all our relations to our fellow-men.

What is it to be devout?

Ans. To be inwardly and outwardly devoted to God.

When Simeon took the infant Jesus in his arms to perform the ceremony of the Jewish law, what did he say?

Ans. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word: for mine

eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel. LUKE ii. 29–33.

Where was this said?

Ans. In the temple in Jerusalem.

Could men and women of all nations enter the Jewish temple?

Ans. Only a small part of it.

What part of the temple could the Gentiles enter?

Ans. Only the outer court, which was called the court of the Gentiles.

For what purpose did the Jews use this part of the temple?

Ans. And Jesus went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold doves. MARK xi. 15.

What did he say to these dealers?

Ans. And he taught, saying unto them, Is it not written, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer? but ye have made it a den of thieves. MARK ii. 17.

Was the Gentile portion of the temple as sacred to Jesus as any other portion of it?

Ans. It was.

Why?

Ans. Because he was a light to lighten the Gentiles. LUKE ii. 32.

How were the Gentiles situated who came to Jerusalem to worship God in the temple?

Ans. They were compelled to worship among oxen, sheep, and lambs, and in the midst of money-changers.

Why were these animals sold in the Gentile court?

Ans. For the convenience of Jews who wished to purchase them for religious sacrifices.

Why was money exchanged there?

Ans. Jews came to worship from all parts of the world, bringing with them the coin of the countries in which they resided; and they wished to exchange it for money current in Palestine.

Why did the Jews permit themselves to so desecrate this part of the temple?

Ans. Because, being the Gentile portion, it was not sacred to them.

Could Gentiles pass into the temple beyond this outer court?

Ans. They could not.

What divided this court from the rest of the temple?

Ans. A low wall.

What was inscribed upon this wall?

Ans. There were notices upon it in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, that no persons but Jews would be permitted to pass within it except upon pain of death.

How was the next court to the court of the Gentiles reached?

Ans. It was elevated above the court of the Gentiles, and was reached by a short flight of steps.

Did Joseph and Mary, with their child, pass into this second court?

Ans. They did. Being Jews, they could pass into it with safety.

Were people of every nation but the Jewish excluded from the spot where Mary and Joseph stood with their child before Simeon?

Ans. They were.

When Simeon held Jesus, and said that he had now seen what he had long been waiting for, — God's salvation which he had prepared before the face of all people, a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of Israel, — what were the sensations of the parents?

Ans. Joseph and his mother marvelled at those things which were spoken of him. LUKE ii. 33.

What did Simeon assure the mother?

Ans. And Simeon said unto Mary, his mother, Behold, this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel; and for a sign which shall be spoken against. Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also. LUKE ii. 34, 35.

What did Simeon mean by saying that a sword should pierce through the mother's soul?

Ans. That Mary would be deeply disappointed in her son.

In what respect would she be disappointed?

Ans. She expected that he would be a king of the Jews, and never die.

Where did she expect his throne would be?

Ans. In Jerusalem.

How would she be disappointed?

Ans. Her child would be the Saviour of the whole world; and as he would live an humble life, and die upon a cross to accomplish the great salvation, all the mother's hopes of worldly glory and splendor would be destroyed.

LESSON III.

THE MOB AT NAZARETH.

Where was Jesus brought up?

Ans. In Nazareth. LUKE iv. 16.

What did he do there in the early part of his ministry?

Ans. He came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up; and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read. LUKE iv. 16.

How were the people affected by his reading of the Scriptures?

Ans. The eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him. LUKE iv. 20.

How were they affected by the first part of his address to them?

Ans. And all bare him witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth. LUKE iv. 22.

Who was blessed in the days of the prophet

Elias, when there was no rain for three years and six months?

Ans. A widow of Sarepta. LUKE iv. 26.

In what country was Sarepta?

Ans. In Sidon. LUKE iv. 26.

Was it a Jewish or Gentile country?

Ans. A Gentile country.

Was the widow a Jewess, or a Gentile woman?

Ans. She was a Gentile.

What did the Saviour teach?

Ans. That, in a time of severe famine, God did not send his prophet to bless a Jew, but to bless a heathen.

Where were there many lepers in the time of Eliseus, the prophet?

Ans. In Israel. LUKE iv. 27.

Were any Israelitish lepers cleansed?

Ans. Not any. LUKE iv. 27.

Who was cleansed by the prophet?

Ans. Naaman.

Of what country was Naaman a native?

Ans. Syria.

To which division of mankind did he belong, then?

Ans. To the Gentile division.

What did the Saviour teach from this piece of history?

Ans. That in time of extreme sickness, God's prophet healed a heathen, rather than one of the chosen people.

How were the people in the synagogue affected by this plain statement of the providence of God over all people?

Ans. All they in the synagogue, when they heard these things, were filled with wrath. LUKE iv. 28.

What did they do to Jesus?

Ans. And they rose up, and thrust him out of the city, and led him unto the brow of the hill whereon their city was built, that they might cast him down headlong. LUKE iv. 29.

At first, the people heard him gladly, and wondered at the gracious words he uttered. What caused this great and sudden change of feeling?

Ans. He talked of God's goodness to the heathen; and they could not endure to hear of his goodness to any but Jews.

Did Jesus more than intimate that he would bless the Gentile world?

Ans. And he said, Verily I say unto you, No prophet is accepted in his own country. LUKE iv. 24.

What prediction of himself was Jesus fulfilling in the synagogue at Nazareth?

Ans. A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel. LUKE ii. 32.

What other prophecy was he fulfilling?

Ans. It is a light thing that thou shouldest be my servant, to raise up the tribes of Jacob, and to restore the preserved of Israel: I will also give thee for a light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my salvation unto the end of the earth. ISA. xlix. 6.

LESSON IV.

GREEKS DESIRE TO SEE JESUS.

People of what nation came to observe the Passover at Jerusalem?

Ans. There were certain Greeks among them that came up to worship at the feast. JOHN xii. 20.

What did they say to Philip?

Ans. The same came therefore to Philip, which was of Bethsaida of Galilee, and desired him, saying, Sir, we would see Jesus. JOHN xii. 21.

Whom did Philip inform of this request?

Ans. Philip cometh and telleth Andrew. JOHN xii. 22.

Who informed Jesus that Greeks wished to see him?

Ans. Andrew and Philip tell Jesus. JOHN xii. 22.

Were Greeks Jews, or Gentiles?

Ans. Gentiles.

What did Jesus first say upon hearing this request of Greeks to see him?

Ans. And Jesus answered them, saying, The hour is come that the Son of man should be glorified. JOHN xii. 23.

How would Jesus be glorified?

Ans. Thou madest him a little lower that the angels; thou crownedst him with glory and honor, and didst set him over the works of thy hands. Thou hast put all things in subjection under his feet. For in that he put all in subjection under him, he left nothing that is not put under him. But now we see not yet all things put under him. But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor; that he, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man. HEB. ii. 7–9.

Mention one more passage in which Christ's glory is described.

Ans. But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men. And, being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Wherefore God also hath highly

exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ *is* Lord, to the glory of God, the Father. PHIL. ii. 7–11.

What other words fell from the Saviour's lips, when told that Greeks wished to see him?

Ans. Now is my soul troubled; and what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour: but for this cause came I unto this hour. Father, glorify thy name. JOHN xii. 27, 28.

Was this the first coming of the Gentiles to Christ?

Ans. It was.

What shall we say of this moment in the life of Christ?

Ans. It was an intensely interesting moment to the Saviour; for these Greeks were the first fruits of the great world that should all come to him at last.

What evidently was in the Saviour's mind?

Ans. That he had come to save all nations of men, that this was the first little beginning of his salvation, and that he must die upon the cross to finish his great work.

What did he predict of his death?

Ans. I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. JOHN xii. 32.

Was Christ fulfilling the prophecies of himself?

Ans. He was.

Mention one.

Ans. Thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles. ISA. liv. 3.

LESSON V.

CHRIST AT THE WELL OF JACOB.

At what time of the day did Jesus arrive at the well of Jacob?

Ans. About the sixth hour. JOHN iv. 6.

What part of the day was the sixth hour?

Ans. Midday.

In what country was Jacob's well?

Ans. In Samaria.

Did the Jews and Samaritans have dealings with one another?

Ans. The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans. JOHN iv. 9.

Did they give a drink of water to one another?

Ans. Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him, How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? JOHN iv. 9.

What was the feeling of the disciples when they came and found their Master talking with a Samaritan woman?

Ans. And upon this came his disciples, and marvelled that he talked with the woman. JOHN iv. 27.

Where did the Jews believe God especially dwelt and would continue to dwell?

Ans. In the temple upon Mount Moriah, in Jerusalem.

Where did the Samaritans believe God especially dwelt and would continue to dwell?

Ans. In their temple upon Mount Gerizim.

Did Christ teach the woman that God would dwell with all people, and be truly worshipped in all parts of the world?

Ans. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father. But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship him. JOHN iv. 21, 23.

When Jesus saw the crowds coming to him out of the city, what did he say?

Ans. Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto

you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. JOHN iv. 35.

Of whom was this harvest composed?

Ans. Of Samaritans.

Was the Saviour so absorbed in deep thought upon his mission to the Samaritans and all other nations, that he neglected to eat?

Ans. In the mean while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eat. JOHN iv. 31.

What was his reply?

Ans. I have meat to eat that ye know not of. JOHN iv. 32.

What was his meat?

Ans. My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish his work. JOHN iv. 34.

What is the will of God?

Ans. This is the Father's will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day. JOHN vi. 39.

How many did the Father give to Christ?

Ans. The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand. JOHN iii. 35.

LESSON VI.

THE INHOSPITABLE SAMARITANS.

Through what country was it necessary to pass in going from any part of Galilee to Jerusalem?

Ans. Samaria.

At what period of the Saviour's life did he pass that way?

Ans. And it came to pass when the time was come that he should be received up, he steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem. LUKE ix. 51.

What did the Saviour predict of his crucifixion?

Ans. And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. JOHN xii. 32.

Would the great effect of his death be uppermost in his mind at this period of his life?

Ans. It would.

How did the Samaritans conduct themselves when the disciples asked for hospitality?

Ans. And they did not receive him, because his face was as though he would go to Jerusalem. LUKE ix. 53.

What did James and John request of Jesus respecting the Samaritans?

Ans. And when his disciples James and John saw this, they said, Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them, even as Elias did? LUKE ix. 54.

What did Jesus say to this request?

Ans He turned and rebuked them, and said, Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them. LUKE ix. 55, 56.

If the spirit of James and John had been of the truth that "the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them," what would they have asked?

Ans. That the Samaritans might be saved, and not destroyed.

Saved from what and into what?

Ans. Saved from ignorance of God as the Father of all men, into the truth that he is the Father of all men, and that all men are brethren.

Had the Samaritans known and believed this, how would they have treated Jesus and his disciples?

Ans. As brethren.

Had the disciples known and believed these truths, how would they have regarded the Samaritans?

Ans. As brethren in darkness.

What was Christ attempting to do to his followers?

Ans. To lead them into the light.

LESSON VII.

MIRACLES WORKED BY CHRIST FOR THOSE WHO WERE NOT OF THE JEWISH NATION.

Did Christ extend his miracle-working power to any who were not Jews?

Ans. He did.

What did the centurion request of him at Capernaum?

Ans. Lord, my servant lieth at home, sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. MATT. viii. 6.

What is a centurion?

Ans. The commander of one hundred Roman soldiers.

What was the character of the centurion?

Ans. Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof; but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. MATT. viii. 8.

What did Jesus tell him should transpire?

Ans. I say unto you, That many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven. MATT. viii. 11.

What is meant by these words of Christ?

Ans. That men of all nations shall enjoy the fulfilment of the promise to Abraham.

What was the promise to Abraham?

Ans. In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed. GEN. xii. 3.

Did Jesus heal this Roman soldier's servant?

Ans. Jesus said unto the centurion, Go thy way; and as thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee. And his servant was healed in the selfsame hour. MATT. viii. 13.

LESSON VIII.

THE SYROPHENICIAN WOMAN.

Who asked a favor of Christ near the border of Tyre and Sidon?

Ans. A woman that was a Greek, a Syrophenician by nation. MARK vii. 26.

What favor did she ask?

Ans. She besought him that he would cast forth the devil out of her daughter. MARK vii. 26.

What reply did Jesus make?

Ans. Jesus said unto her, Let the children first be filled; for it is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it unto the dogs. MARK vii. 27.

What answer did the woman make?

Ans. She answered and said unto him, Yes, Lord; yet the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs. MARK vii. 28.

Why did Christ speak of the woman as a dog, and the woman speak of herself as a dog?

Ans. Because the Jews called the heathen, "Gentile dogs."

What did Jesus say to this appeal from her?

Ans. He said unto her, For this saying go thy way; the devil is gone out of thy daughter. MARK vii. 29.

LESSON IX.

THE LEAVEN.

To what does Christ liken the kingdom of God?

Ans. It is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal. LUKE xiii. 21.

How long did the leaven remain in the meal?

Ans. Till the whole was leavened. LUKE xiii. 21.

What is signified by this parable?

Ans. A final complete triumph of Christianity. That it will diffuse itself through all nations, and purify and ennoble all life.

LESSON X.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE KING'S SON.

Were all men at first invited to the marriage of the king's son?

Ans. He sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden to the wedding. MATT. xxii. 3.

How did those who were first invited conduct themselves?

Ans. They made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise. And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them spitefully, and slew them. MATT. xxii. 5, 6.

Whom did the king then invite?

Ans. Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage. So those servants went out into the highways, and gathered together all as many as they found, both bad and good; and the wedding was furnished with guests. MATT. xxii. 9, 10.

LESSON XI.

THE LABORERS IN THE VINEYARD.

What did the householder do ?

Ans. A householder went out early in the morning to hire laborers into his vineyard. MATT. xx. 1.

What wages did he agree to pay the laborers ?

Ans. He agreed with the laborers for a penny a day. MATT. xx. 2.

Did he go out at other times in the day to hire laborers ?

Ans. He went out at the third, the sixth, the ninth, and the eleventh hours.

What time of the day was the eleventh hour ?

Ans. Five o'clock in the afternoon.

Who are represented by those who came early into the vineyard?

Ans. The Jews.

Who are represented by those who came late into the vineyard?

Ans. The Gentiles.

LESSON XII.

THE GREAT SUPPER.

What was the conduct of those who were first invited to the great supper?

Ans. And they all with one consent began to make excuse. The first said unto him, I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me excused. And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them: I pray thee have me excused. And another said, I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come. LUKE xiv. 18–20.

Who were then invited?

Ans. Then the master of the house said to his servant, Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind. Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled. LUKE xiv. 21, 23.

LESSON XIII.

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.

Whom does the rich man represent?

Ans. The Jews.

As a Jew, whom does he have for religious teachers and guides?

Ans. Abraham saith unto him, They have Moses and the prophets: let them hear them. LUKE xvi. 29.

Who was the father of the Jewish people?

Ans. Abraham.

Whom does Lazarus represent?

Ans. The heathen world.

Where does the rich man behold Lazarus?

Ans. And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. LUKE xvi. 23.

What did this signify?

Ans. That the heathen are included in the promise to Abraham.

Repeat the promise to Abraham?

Ans. In thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed. GEN. xii. 3.

LESSON XIV.

THE LABORERS IN THE VINEYARD.

Who were first called to serve God?

Ans. The Israelites.

Were other nations to be called into the service of God?

Ans. Behold, thou shalt call a nation that thou knowest not, and nations that knew not thee shall run unto thee, because of the Lord thy God, and for the Holy One of Israel. ISA. lv. 5.

How many nations should come into the service of the Lord?

Ans. Then thou shalt see and flow together, and thine heart shall fear and be enlarged; because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. ISA. lx. 5.

Were any laborers left unemployed?

Ans. Not one.

What does that signify?

Ans. That all men shall serve God.

How much will each man at last receive?

Ans. And when they came that were hired about the eleventh hour, they received every man a penny. But when the first came, they supposed that they should have received more: and they likewise received every man a penny. MATT. xx. 9, 10.

Upon what condition will all men receive each the same blessing from God?

Ans. Upon the condition of having worked in his vineyard.

PART III.

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND ITS OFFICES.

LESSON I.

NICODEMUS.

What man is mentioned in the Gospel of John iii. 1?

Ans. Nicodemus.

What was his civil station?

Ans. A ruler of the Jews.

What was a ruler among the Jews?

Ans. A member of the highest court of the Jews, called the Sanhedrim, which tried cases carried up to it by appeal from lower courts.

When Nicodemus acknowledged Jesus to be

a Teacher come from God, what did Jesus say to him?

Ans. Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. JOHN iii. 3.

Were Gentiles ever admitted to the privileges of Israelites?

Ans. They were.

In what manner?

Ans. By many ceremonies.

What was the first ceremony?

Ans. It was washing, or baptism.

When was this washing, or baptism, performed?

Ans. In the daytime.

In whose presence was it performed?

Ans. In the presence of at least three Jews of distinction.

Why was it done in the daytime, and in the presence of such witnesses?

Ans. That nothing might be done in secret.

When this rite was administered, what did the proselyte do?

Ans. He declared his abhorrence of his past life, and that no improper motive, but a sincere love of the Mosaic law, induced him to be baptized.

What did he promise at this time?

Ans. To lead a holy life, to worship the true God, and keep all his commandments.

What was done next?

Ans. The candidate was then instructed in the essential parts of the law of Moses.

What was the proselyte then required to do?

Ans. To offer a sacrifice.

Of what did the sacrifice consist?

Ans. Of two turtle-doves or two young pigeons.

In what light was the proselyte regarded after he had observed all these ceremonies?

Ans. As a new-born babe just commencing life.

Was it called a new birth by the Jews?

Ans. It was. The proselyte was regarded as having died to his former life by being buried in the water, and as rising to a new life, having a new birth, when he rose out of the water of his baptism.

How completely was it esteemed a new birth by the Jews?

Ans. The proselyte was regarded as divorced from his wife, and utterly separated from children and former friends, and at liberty to commence life entirely anew.

As at least three men of distinction from among the Jews were required to be present as witnesses of the ceremonies, is it probable that Nicodemus, as a ruler, had been present at such ceremonies as a witness?

Ans. It is.

What words of Christ to Nicodemus indicate this?

Ans. Jesus answered and said unto him, Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things? JOHN iii. 10.

Whom did Nicodemus believe needed to be born again?

Ans. Gentiles, or heathen.

Did he think that Jews needed to be born again?

Ans. He did not.

What perplexed him?

Ans. That he, or any other Jew, needed to be born again.

By what means were proselytes from heathenism to Judaism born again?

Ans. By ceremonies.

Were these ceremonies intended to appeal to the eye?

Ans. They were; for persons were required to be present at them to witness them.

By what means did Jesus assure Nicodemus that he must be born again?

Ans. Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. JOHN iii. 5.

What is there in this which is additional to the Jewish ceremonies?

Ans. The necessity of being born of the Spirit.

Could the workings of the Spirit be witnessed?

Ans. They could not.

How did Christ state and illustrate this fact?

Ans. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit. JOHN iii. 8.

Of the Spirit of what truth must Nicodemus be born?

Ans. As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life. JOHN iii. 14, 15.

Which is the first emphatic word in the fifteenth verse?

Ans. Whosoever.

Does this mean any person and every person?

Ans. It does.

Which is the second emphatic word in the fifteenth verse?

Ans. Believeth.

Were proselytes received into the Jewish church upon profession of belief?

Ans. They were not. They were received by ceremonies.

Why should Christ be lifted up as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness?

Ans. That men might be saved by belief, or faith, instead of Jewish ceremonies.

That how many might be saved?

Ans. Whosoever believeth.

How many will Christ save by faith, by being lifted as Moses lifted the serpent in the wilderness?

Ans. I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. JOHN xii. 32

Why must Nicodemus be born again of the Spirit of this truth?

Ans. For God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved. JOHN iii. 16, 17.

Did Nicodemus believe that God loved the whole world equally?

Ans. He did not.

Did he believe the Messiah would come for the whole world?

Ans. He did not.

Was he walking in darkness?

Ans. He was, — in darkness respecting the character and providence of God, the mission of Christ, and the destiny of mankind.

Did he need to die to his old, selfish, narrow, and earthy life, and be born into that kingdom which embraces all nations of men?

Ans. He did.

LESSON II.

PREPARATION OF THE APOSTLES FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT.

What did Jesus promise his disciples if he should die?

Ans. If I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but, if I depart, I will send him unto you. JOHN xvi. 7.

By what other name was the Comforter called by Jesus?

Ans. The Spirit of truth. JOHN xvi. 13.

What offices would this Comforter, this Spirit of truth, perform?

Ans. And, when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment: of sin, because they believe not on me; of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more; of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come,

he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and he will show you things to come. He shall glorify me; for he shall receive of mine, and shall show it unto you. JOHN xvi. 8–14.

Were the disciples prepared for this Spirit of truth?

Ans. I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. JOHN xvi. 12.

Do we find any instance in the Bible in which the Holy Spirit was imparted to a bad person?

Ans. We do not.

To whom was it imparted?

Ans. Only to the best of men.

Were the apostles religious and good men when Christ called them?

Ans. They were. They had kept the Sabbath; they had been lovers of God; they had been men of prayer; they had observed all the ceremonies of their religion; they had been just men.

How long had they practised these virtues?

Ans. As Jews, they were instructed and

trained in them in youth, and they had practised them from their earliest days.

What additional religious advantages had they enjoyed?

Ans. They had been under the teaching and training of Jesus for three years.

After all this teaching and excellence of life, were they prepared for the baptism of the Holy Spirit?

Ans. They were not. — I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. JOHN xvi. 12.

What do we learn from these facts?

Ans. That the Holy Spirit finds a dwelling-place in none but those who have made the largest attainment in holy living; never with bad nor with indifferent people.

LESSON III.

THE WALK TO EMMAUS.

Did the apostles understand the character and mission of the Messiah?

Ans. They did not.

What did they expect him to be and to do?

Ans. They expected he would be a king of the Jews, who would have his throne in Jerusalem, and who would secure and preserve the liberty and glory of the kingdom of Israel.

What evidence do the Gospels furnish of this expectation?

Ans. Then came to him the mother of Zebedee's children, with her sons, worshipping him, and desiring a certain thing of him. And he said unto her, What wilt thou? She saith unto him, Grant that these my two sons may sit, the one on thy right hand, and the other on the left, in thy kingdom. MATT. xx. 20, 21.

And he came to Capernaum; and, being in

the house, he asked them, What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the way? But they held their peace; for by the way they had disputed among themselves who should be the greatest. MARK ix. 33, 34.

How long did they expect he would live and reign in Judea?

Ans. They believed he would never die, but reign forever.

What scripture proves this?

Ans. From that time forth began Jesus to show unto his disciples how that he must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day. Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying, Be it far from thee, Lord; this shall not be unto thee. MATT. xvi 21, 22.

What did Peter and other apostles propose to do, after Christ was crucified?

Ans. There were together Simon Peter, and Thomas called Didymus, and Nathanael of Cana in Galilee, and the sons of Zebedee, and two other of his disciples. Simon Peter saith unto them, I go a fishing. They say unto him, We also go with thee. They went forth, and entered into a ship immediately; and that night they caught nothing. JOHN xxi. 2, 3.

Why did they return to their old business?

Ans. Because they were convinced that Jesus was not the Messiah.

How were they convinced that Jesus was not the Messiah?

Ans. They believed the true Messiah could never die; and, as Jesus had died, they reasoned that he could not have been the Messiah.

Who were walking to Emmaus on the day of Christ's resurrection?

Ans. Two of the apostles.

What did they do upon the road?

Ans. And they talked together of all these things which had happened. LUKE xxiv. 14.

Who joined them, and walked with them?

Ans. And it came to pass that, while they communed together and reasoned, Jesus himself drew near, and went with them. LUKE xxiv. 15.

Did the disciples know him?

Ans. Their eyes were holden that they should not know him. JOHN xxiv. 16.

What question did Jesus ask them?

Ans. And he said unto them, What manner of communications are these that ye have one to another, as ye walk, and are sad? LUKE xxiv. 17.

What did they reply concerning Christ?

Ans. Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people. LUKE xxiv. 19.

Why did they speak of Christ as Jesus of Nazareth and a prophet, and not speak of him as the Messiah or Christ?

Ans. Because his death had satisfied them that Jesus could not have been the Christ.

What did they say they expected of him?

Ans. We trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel; and, beside all this, to-day is the third day since these things were done. LUKE xxiv. 21.

What was the nature of the redemption of Israel which they expected he would effect?

Ans. Redemption from the government at Rome.

Did they believe the rest of the world would be benefited by the Messiah?

Ans. They did not.

What shall we say of this narrow expectation?

Ans. That it was extremely low, earthy, and selfish.

To what did the disciples need to be converted?

Ans. To the truth that Christ had come for all nations of men.

To what, in addition to this, did they need to be converted?

Ans. To the truth that the Messiah's blessings were to be spiritual, and not earthly.

Were they able to bear these truths respecting the Messiah?

Ans. I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. JOHN xvi. 12.

What would teach them these truths, and cause them to rejoice in them, and to sacrifice all things for them?

Ans. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth. JOHN xvi. 13.

LESSON IV.

THE CONVERSATION BEFORE THE ASCENSION.

How long was Jesus with his disciples after his resurrection?

Ans. To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days. Acts i. 3

How long after the Passover did the feast of Pentecost occur?

Ans. Seven weeks.

If Christ remained in the grave three days, and was with his disciples forty days after his resurrection, how long before the feast of Pentecost was his ascension?

Ans. Six days.

What did he assure his disciples they should soon receive?

Ans. John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence. Acts i. 5.

Did the apostles still believe that he had come to be king of the Jews?

Ans. They did.

What was the last question which they asked the Saviour?

Ans. When they therefore were come together, they asked of him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel? ACTS i. 6.

What was Christ's reply?

Ans. And he said unto them, It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power. But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. ACTS i. 7, 8.

What, then, would the Holy Ghost teach them?

Ans. That the whole world would be saved through Christ.

To what would the Holy Spirit inspire them?

Ans. To make every sacrifice to teach all men everywhere the great love of God, and the great work of Christ.

LESSON V.

THE DAY OF PENTECOST.

Where were the apostles on the Day of Pentecost?

Ans. And, when the Day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place. ACTS ii. 1.

What occurred?

Ans. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance. ACTS ii. 2–4.

How does the fact that there was a sound as of a rushing mighty wind correspond to the Saviour's statement to Nicodemus?

Ans. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not

tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit. JOHN iii. 8.

Who were dwelling at Jerusalem at this time?

Ans. And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven. ACTS ii. 5.

Does the historian wish us to especially notice that religious men out of every nation were dwelling at Jerusalem at this time?

Ans. He does.

What did these men of all nations hear from the apostles?

Ans. Now, when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language. ACTS ii. 6.

Mention the nationality of those who heard the good tidings in their own national languages?

Ans. Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God. ACTS ii. 9–11.

Which of these peoples resided in the east?

Ans. Parthians, Medes, and Elamites.

Which resided in a northerly direction?

Ans. Mesopotamians.

Which in the north and west?

Ans. Cappadocians, Pontians, Phrygians, Pamphylians, and Romans.

Which in the southwest and south?

Ans. Egyptians, Libyans, Cyrenians, and Arabians.

Are the inhabitants of any island named as hearing the good news?

Ans. Yes, Cretans.

What great prophecy was partly fulfilled in all these wonders of the Spirit?

Ans. He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth; and the isles shall wait for his law. ISA. xlii. 4.

What did Peter assure these persons had happened?

Ans. But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel: And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream

dreams. And on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit. ACTS ii. 16–18.

What, according to the poetic imagery of Joel, should transpire before the great and notable day of the Lord should come?

Ans. And I will show wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapor of smoke. The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood. ACTS ii. 19, 20.

Would these wonders close all opportunity for all men to be saved, or would they open the way for their salvation?

Ans. They would open the way of salvation to all men.

Why?

Ans. It shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. ACTS ii. 21.

Which is the emphatic word in this scripture?

Ans. Whosoever.

Does this correspond to Christ's statement to Nicodemus?

Ans. As Moses lifted up the serpent in the

wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life. JOHN iii. 14, 15.

Could whosoever called upon the name of the Lord before this great and notable day, be saved?

Ans. They could not.

What were these wonderful events for?

Ans. To prepare the way for all men to be saved.

When the Jews asked Peter what they should do because they had crucified the Messiah, what did he require of them?

Ans. Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. ACTS ii. 38.

Were they to repent and be baptized in the name of Christ because only a part of men would be saved, or because all men would be saved?

Ans. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call. ACTS ii. 39.

In his second address in the temple, what does Peter exhort the people to do?

Ans. Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord. ACTS iii. 19.

What was the time of refreshing?

Ans. The announcement of God's love for all nations.

How does Peter immediately declare this?

Ans. And he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you; whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began. ACTS iii. 20, 21.

Did Peter call their attention to the promise to Abraham?

Ans. Ye are the children of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made with our fathers, saying unto Abraham, And in thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed. ACTS iii. 25.

Where did Peter once think, and that but a few days before, that the throne of Christ would be?

Ans. In Jerusalem.

Where did he now believe the throne of Christ would be?

Ans. And he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you; whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began. ACTS iii. 20, 21.

How many nations had Peter, within only a week, believed Christ would reign over?

Ans. When they, therefore, were come together, they asked of him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel? ACTS i. 6.

Over how many does he now believe Christ will reign?

Ans. Over all.

Has Peter been born again of the Spirit?

Ans. He has.

What is now his belief?

Ans. That, as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so Christ was lifted up from the earth to draw all men unto him.

What was new to Peter?

Ans. The character of God, the place of Christ's throne, the nature and extent of his

government, the completeness of his authority over all things, the relation of men to one another and to God, and the meaning of the Scriptures.

Was he a new man in a new spiritual world?

Ans. He was.

LESSON VI.

THE GOSPEL CARRIED TO ALL NATIONS.

What did Christ assure his disciples they should do after they had received the Holy Ghost?

Ans. Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. Acts i. 8.

Who first preached Christ to Samaritans?

Ans. Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them. Acts viii. 5.

Who made the first convert from heathenism?

Ans. And he commanded the chariot to stand still; and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him. Acts viii. 38.

Had Philip received the Holy Ghost?

Ans. Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. And the saying pleased the whole multitude; and they chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and Philip. ACTS vi. 3, 5.

What church first gave fellowship to men of all nations?

Ans. Now they which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose about Stephen travelled as far as Phenice, and Cyprus, and Antioch, preaching the word to none but unto the Jews only. And some of them were men of Cyprus and Cyrene, which, when they were come to Antioch, spake unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus. And the hand of the Lord was with them. ACTS ix. 19–21.

Of whose disciples was this church composed?

Ans. Stephen's.

Had Stephen been baptized with the Holy Ghost?

Ans. Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. ACTS vi. 5.

Who gave fellowship to this church?

Ans. Then tidings of these things came unto

the ears of the church which was in Jerusalem; and they sent forth Barnabas, that he should go as far as Antioch; who, when he came, and had seen the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted them all that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord. ACTS xi. 22, 23.

Had Barnabas received the Holy Ghost?

Ans. He was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. ACTS xi. 24.

What taught the church at Antioch to send missionaries to the whole world?

Ans. As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. ACTS xiii. 2.

What were the members of this church called?

Ans. And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch. ACTS xi. 26.

To whom, then, was this name first given?

Ans. To those who believed God loves the whole world, that Christ would save all men, and who lived consistently with their great faith.

Who became the leader in the great work of carrying the gospel to the whole world?

Ans. Paul.

Had he received the Holy Ghost?

Ans. And Ananias went his way, and entered into the house, and, putting his hands on him, said, Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost. And immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales. ACTS ix. 17, 18.

What did the aged Simeon say when he took the infant Saviour in his arms?

Ans. Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel. LUKE ii. 29–32.

Had Simeon received the Holy Ghost?

Ans. Behold, there was a man in Jerusalem, whose name was Simeon; and the same man was just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel; and the Holy Ghost was upon him. LUKE ii. 25.

What did John the Baptist say of Jesus as he saw him coming to him?

Ans. The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. JOHN i. 29.

Had John the Baptist received the Holy Ghost?

Ans. He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink; and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost. LUKE i. 15.

What peculiar fact is stated of John the Baptist, Barnabas, Paul, Stephen, and Philip, the men who first saw the universality of the salvation in Christ, and who first preached the love of God to all men?

Ans. That they were *full* of the Holy Ghost.

With what did John the Baptist say Jesus would baptize?

Ans. I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire. MATT. iii. 11.

How did the missionaries sent out by the church at Antioch regard their mission, and preach?

Ans. So hath the Lord commanded us, saying, I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldest be for salvation unto the ends of the earth. ACTS xiii. 47.

How did the Gentiles receive this good news?

Ans. When the Gentiles heard this, they were glad, and glorified the word of the Lord. ACTS xiii. 48.

What promise of Christ have we found fulfilled?

Ans. But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. ACTS i. 8.

What remarkable passage of Scripture do we find being fulfilled?

Ans. All the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the Lord; and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before thee. PSALM xxii. 27.

What prediction did John the Apostle make when comparing John the Baptist and Jesus?

Ans. He was not that Light, but was sent to bear witness of that Light. That was the true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. JOHN i. 8, 9.

PART IV.

THE PLANTING OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

LESSON I.

THE PREACHING AT ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA.

Under what direction were the first Christian missionaries consecrated to their work and sent out into the world?

Ans. So they, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto Seleucia; and from thence they sailed to Cyprus. Acts xiii. 4.

What port in the main-land did they reach, after leaving the island of Cyprus?

Ans. Perga.

To what inland place did they immediately proceed?

Ans. To Antioch in Pisidia.

In what country was this Antioch?

Ans. In what is now Turkey in Asia.

How far was it from the sea-coast?

Ans. About one hundred miles.

To what place did they go upon the first sabbath after their arrival at Antioch?

Ans. They came to Antioch in Pisidia, and went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and sat down. ACTS xiii. 14.

Were they observed to be Jews from abroad?

Ans. They were.

How were they known to be Jews?

Ans. By a part of their clothing known as the Tallith.

What was the Tallith?

Ans. It was a fringe upon the corners of the outer garment, with a blue ribbon drawn through it.

What was its purpose?

Ans. To remind the Jews, as they looked upon it, of the laws of Moses.

How was it worn by Jews upon entering a synagogue?

Ans. A corner was drawn over the face like a veil.

What invitation was extended to Paul and Barnabas by the rulers of the synagogue?

Ans. And, after the reading of the law and the prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent unto them, saying, Ye men and brethren, if ye have any word of exhortation for the people, say on. ACTS xiii. 15.

After St. Paul had given a concise history of the Jewish nation to the death of Christ, what declaration did he make?

Ans. And we declare unto you glad tidings, how that the promise which was made unto the fathers, God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children, in that he hath raised up Jesus again. ACTS xiii. 32, 33.

To what promise did he refer?

Ans. The promise to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

Who now will be saved through Christ?

Ans. And by him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses. ACTS xiii. 39.

Why does St. Paul make so prominent the doctrine that men will be saved by belief?

Ans. Because the Jews constantly asserted that none could be saved but those who observed the ceremonies of the Mosaic law — by works.

How would men, under the gospel, be made just in the sight of God?

Ans. Not by observing the ceremonial law of Moses, but by belief.

Could any one enter the temple at Jerusalem and draw near to the Holy of Holies, where Jehovah dwelt, unless he observed the rites of Moses?

Ans. He could not.

How can men come near to God and be made just, under the Christian dispensation?

Ans. By faith.

Were the Gentiles in the synagogue pleased with this doctrine?

Ans. And, when the Jews were gone out of the synagogue, the Gentiles besought that these words might be preached to them the next sabbath. ACTS xiii. 42.

Why were the Gentiles pleased with the new doctrine?

Ans. Because it afforded a way for all men to be saved.

Did many come to hear Paul and Barnabas on the next sabbath?

Ans. And the next sabbath day came almost the whole city together to hear the word of God. ACTS xiii. 44.

How were the Jews pleased by the interest manifested by the heathen?

Ans. But, when the Jews saw the multitudes, they were filled with envy, and spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming. ACTS xiii. 45.

Why did they manifest this envy and bigotry?

Ans. Because they could not endure the doctrine that all men are loved of God.

What did Paul and Barnabas say?

Ans. Then Paul and Barnabas waxed bold, and said, it was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you; but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles. ACTS xiii. 46.

Why did they preach to the Gentiles?

Ans. For so hath the Lord commanded us, saying, I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldest be for salvation unto the ends of the earth. ACTS xiii. 47

How were the Gentiles affected by this statement?

Ans. And, when the Gentiles heard this, they were glad, and glorified the word of the Lord. ACTS xiii. 48.

LESSON II.

THE FOUNDING OF THE CHURCHES IN ICONIUM, DERBE AND LYSTRA.

To what place did Paul and Barnabas go, upon leaving Antioch?

Ans. To Iconium. ACTS xiv. 1.

What did they do on the sabbath after their arrival in Iconium?

Ans. They went both together into the synagogue of the Jews. ACTS xiv. 1.

What followed from their preaching there?

Ans. A great multitude, both of the Jews and also of the Greeks, believed. ACTS xiv. 1.

What did the unbelieving Jews do?

Ans. The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds evil affected against the brethren. ACTS xiv. 2.

What did the unbelieving Jews finally bring to pass?

Ans. An assault made both of the Gentiles, and also of the Jews with their rulers, to use them despitefully and stone them. ACTS xiv. 5.

To what place did Paul and Barnabas flee?

Ans. To Lystra.

What miracle was wrought by Paul?

Ans. He cured a man who had been a cripple from his birth.

How did this miracle affect the people of Lystra?

Ans. When the people saw what Paul had done, they lifted up their voices, saying in the speech of Lycaonia, The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men. ACTS xiv. 11.

Which two of the Grecian gods did the people believe them to be?

Ans. They called Barnabas, Jupiter; and Paul, Mercurius, because he was the chief speaker. ACTS xiv. 12.

Did the missionaries correct this error?

Ans. They rent their clothes, and ran in among the people, crying out, Sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men. ACTS xiv. 14, 15.

Who disturbed the pleasant relations between the Missionaries and the people of Lystra?

Ans. There came thither certain Jews from Antioch and Iconium, who persuaded the people, and, having stoned Paul, drew him out of the city, supposing he had been dead. ACTS xiv. 19.

Who was living in Lystra?

Ans. A certain disciple was there, named Timotheus. ACTS xvi. 1.

May Timothy have been one of those who were standing over the apostle when he returned to consciousness?

Ans. He may have been.

After these events, what course did Paul and Barnabas take?

Ans. They returned to Antioch in Syria.

What report did they make to the church that sent them out?

Ans. When they were come, and had gathered the church together, they rehearsed all that God had done with them, and how he had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles. ACTS xiv. 27.

LESSON III.

INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO EUROPE.

Who went with Paul upon his second missionary journey?

Ans. Paul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God. ACTS xv. 40.

Who joined them at Lystra?

Ans. Timothy.

Did Paul visit the churches he had established upon his first journey?

Ans. They went through the cities, and so were the churches established in the faith, and increased in number daily. ACTS xvi. 4, 5.

Narrate the vision St. Paul had at Troas.

Ans. There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us. ACTS xvi. 9.

In which of the continents was Macedonia?

Ans. In the continent of Europe.

Who joined the company at Troas?

Ans. St. Luke.

In what place in Macedonia did they commence their work?

Ans. In Philippi. ACTS xvi. 12.

Where did they teach on the first sabbath after their arrival?

Ans. On the sabbath, we went out of the city by a river-side, where prayer was wont to be made; and we sat down, and spake unto the women which resorted thither. ACTS xvi. 13.

What occasioned the persecution of Paul and Silas?

Ans. The curing of a young woman of the spirit of divination.

How were they treated?

Ans. The multitude rose up together against them; and the magistrates rent off their clothes, and commanded to beat them. And, when they had laid many stripes upon them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailer to keep them safely, who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast to the stocks. ACTS xvi. 22–24.

What happened in the prison at midnight?

Ans. There was a great earthquake, so that

the foundations of the prison were shaken; and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed. ACTS xvi. 26.

What did the jailer do?

Ans. He called for a light, and sprang in, and came trembling, and fell down before Paul and Silas, and brought them out, and said, Sirs, what must I do to be saved? ACTS xvi. 29, 30.

How did St. Paul answer him?

Ans. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. ACTS xvi. 31.

Why does St. Paul ascribe so great an efficacy to belief?

Ans. Because the jailer could not be saved by Jewish nor heathen ceremonials, or works.

From what would he be saved by belief on the Lord Jesus Christ?

Ans. From his ignorance of God, from his superstition and ungrounded fears, from his ignorance of the relation of men to one another and the destiny of mankind.

Did he become a convert?

Ans. He took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes, and was baptized, he and all his, straightway. ACTS xvi. 33.

Who was left at Philippi?

Ans. St. Luke.

LESSON IV.

CHRISTIAN LABOR IN THESSALONICA AND BEREA.

To what place did Paul, Silas, and Timothy go upon leaving Philippi?

Ans. Thessalonica.

What did Paul first do there?

Ans. Paul, as his manner was, went into the synagogue on the sabbath. ACTS xvii. 2.

What did he teach?

Ans. He reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead, and that this Jesus, whom I preach unto you, is Christ. ACTS xvii. 2, 3.

How much was involved in this truth of the death and resurrection of Christ?

Ans. As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up; that whosover believeth in him should

not perish, but have eternal life. JOHN iii. 14, 15.

And I, if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto me. JOHN xii. 32.

Were any converts made?

Ans. Some of them believed, and consorted with Paul and Silas; and of the devout Greeks a great multitude, and of the chief women not a few. ACTS xvii. 4.

Who disturbed this successful work?

Ans. The Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, and gathered a company, and set all the city on an uproar, and assaulted the house of Jason, and sought to bring them out to the people. ACTS xvii. 5.

To what place did the brethren send the missionaries?

Ans. To Berea.

What was the character of the Jews in Berea?

Ans. These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so. ACTS xvii. 11.

What interfered with the happy success in Berea?

Ans. When the Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge that the word of God was preached of Paul at Berea, they came thither also, and stirred up the people. ACTS xvii. 13.

Why were the Jews so envious and violent?

Ans. Because the Christian ministers taught that the Mosaic rites could not give the full salvation of God, and that Gentiles were equal in the sight and care of God with Israelites, and heirs of the promise to Abraham.

Who were left in Berea?

Ans. Silas and Timothy.

Where did St. Paul proceed?

They that conducted Paul brought him unto Athens. ACTS xvii. 15.

LESSON V.

ST PAUL IN ATHENS.

What was the subject of Paul's preaching in Athens?

Ans. He preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection. ACTS xvii. 18.

Having seen an altar with an inscription upon it, "To the unknown God," what did the apostle propose to the Athenians?

Ans. Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you. ACTS xvii. 23.

Where did St. Paul stand, as he spoke?

Ans. In the midst of the splendid temples of the Grecian deities, and the finest representations of the deities in sculpture.

Why did not the true God need a temple?

Ans. God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands. ACTS xvii. 24.

From whose speech was this taken?

Ans. From Stephen's.

Who held the clothes of those that stoned Stephen?

Ans. The witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul. ACTS vii. 58.

Had Paul heard Stephen's defence?

Ans. Without doubt he listened to it, and felt its force. His principal objection to Stephen was that he taught that God would not abide exclusively in the temple at Jerusalem, but would dwell with all people everywhere. And now he teaches Stephen's doctrine.

In what words does St. Paul declare the close relation of all mankind to one another?

Ans. He hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth. ACTS xvii. 26.

What should all men do?

Ans. They should seek the Lord. ACTS xvii. 27.

How completely are all men dependent upon God?

Ans. In him we live and move, and have our being. ACTS xvii. 28.

What is our relation to God?

Ans. We are his offspring. ACTS xvii. 28.

Had God closed his eyes, for a time, to the world's ignorance of himself and his providence, of his intimate relation to men and their close relation to one another?

Ans. The times of this ignorance God winked at. ACTS xvii. 30.

Will he suffer this ignorance to continue longer?

Ans. He now commandeth all men everywhere to repent. ACTS xvii. 30.

Why does he require all men to repent?

Ans. Because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained. ACTS xvii. 31.

What is judging the world in righteousness?

Ans. So ruling it that righteousness shall prevail everywhere.

What assurance has God given that Christ will so rule the world?

Ans. He hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. ACTS xvii. 31.

LESSON VI.

THE PLANTING OF THE CHURCH IN CORINTH.

Does St. Paul appear to have been deeply discouraged in Corinth?

Ans. He does.

Why does he feel discouraged?

Ans. He had suffered severely since his first entrance into Europe. In Philippi he was beaten and imprisoned; he fled for his life from Thessalonica and Berea; and at Athens he had received only cold civility.

Why did he go to the house of Aquila and Priscilla?

Ans. Because he was of the same craft, he abode with them, and wrought (for by their occupation they were tentmakers). ACTS xviii. 3.

What did he do upon the sabbath days?

Ans. He reasoned in the synagogue every sabbath. ACTS xviii. 4.

When did he speak boldly of Christ?

Ans. When Silas and Timotheus were come from Macedonia, Paul was pressed in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. ACTS xviii. 5.

How was this declaration received by the Jews in the synagogue?

Ans. They opposed themselves, and blasphemed. ACTS xviii. 6.

How did St. Paul meet this opposition?

Ans. He shook his raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads; I am clean: from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles. ACTS xviii. 6.

In what place did he teach, after this trouble?

Ans. He departed thence, and entered into a certain man's house, named Justus. ACTS xviii. 7.

Was the apostle still fearful?

Ans. He was.

How was he encouraged?

Ans. Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace: for I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee, to hurt thee; for I have much people in this city. ACTS xviii. 9, 10.

How did the Jews disturb his work?

Ans. When Gallio was the deputy of Achaia, the Jews made insurrection with one accord against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat saying, This fellow persuadeth men to worship God contrary to the law. ACTS xviii. 12, 13.

Did Gallio listen to the accusation?

Ans. And, when Paul was now about to open his mouth, Gallio said unto the Jews, If it were a matter of wrong or wicked lewdness, O ye Jews! reason would that I should bear with you. And he drave them from the judgment seat. ACTS xviii. 14, 16.

How long did Paul labor in Corinth?

Ans. And he continued there a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them. ACTS xviii. 11.

LESSON VII.

THE FOUNDING OF THE CHURCH IN EPHESUS.

To what place did St. Paul proceed from Corinth?

Ans. He came to Ephesus. Acts xviii. 19.

How did he commence his work there?

Ans. He entered into the synagogue, and reasoned with the Jews. Acts xviii. 19.

When the Jews would endure him in the synagogue no longer, what did he do?

Ans. He taught daily in the school of one Tyrannus. Acts xix. 9.

How long did he teach in this school?

Ans. This continued by the space of two years. Acts xix. 10.

What did many of the Gentile converts do?

Ans. Many that believed came, and confessed, and showed their deeds. Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men; and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver. Acts xix. 18–20.

BX
992
S

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 022 190 343 2

Universalist S. S. Depository,

NO. 37 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

Sabbath School Lesson and Service Books.

SCRIPTURAL SERIES.

BY REV. W. R. FRENCH.

No. 1 Little Moralist, 60c. doz.
2 Gospel Precepts, 1.00 "
3 Gospel Lessons, 1.25 "
4 Gospel Doctrines, 2.50 "
5 S. S. Assistant, 3.00 "

UNIVER. DOCTRINAL SERIES.

BY REV. L. J. FLETCHER.

1 The Infant School, 1.25 doz.
2 First Impressions, 1.25 "
3 Key to Young Heart, 2.50 "
4 Guide to Salvation. 3.00 "
5 Lives and Doctrines of the Apostles, 3.00 "
6 Universalism, 3.00 "

FOR SCHOLARS FROM FOUR TO SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Lessons for Infant Mind, .60 doz.
Easy Lessons, .60 "
Infant's Pastime, .60 "

Pictorial S. Q. Book, 1.00 "

SEVEN TO TEN YEARS OF AGE.

Childhood of Jesus, 1.00 doz.
Child's Catechism, 1.00 "

TEN TO TWELVE YEARS OF AGE.

History of the Apostles, 1.25 doz.
Life of Christ, 1.25 "

FOR BIBLE CLASSES.

S. S. Expositor, 3.00 doz.
S. S. Companion, 3.00 "
Emerson's Holy Land, 3.00 "
Miner's Bible Exercises, 3.00 "
The Christian Way, 3.00 "

SERVICE BOOKS.

The Altar, 3.50 "
The Manual and Harp, 4.50 "

RECORD BOOKS.

Teacher's Class Book. 1.00 doz.
Superintendent's Record Book, per copy, 25c.

S. S. Melodist, 3.00 per doz.

☞ A descriptive Catalogue sent by mail when desired. ☜

LIBRARY BOOKS.

To this branch of business we devote our special attention. We have at all times a large and well-selected assortment of Juveniles, and we receive all the NEW BOOKS as they are issued, and will sell at liberal discount from retail prices. Address

UNIVERSALIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,
37 Cornhill, Boston.